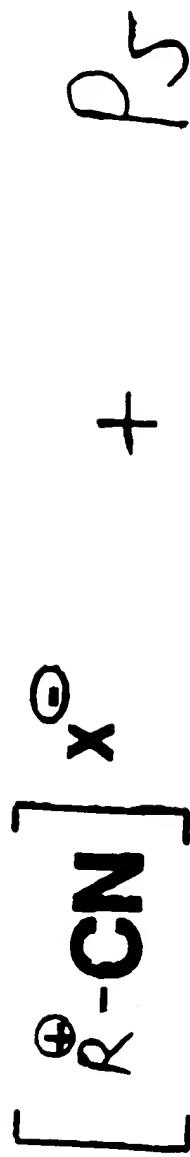
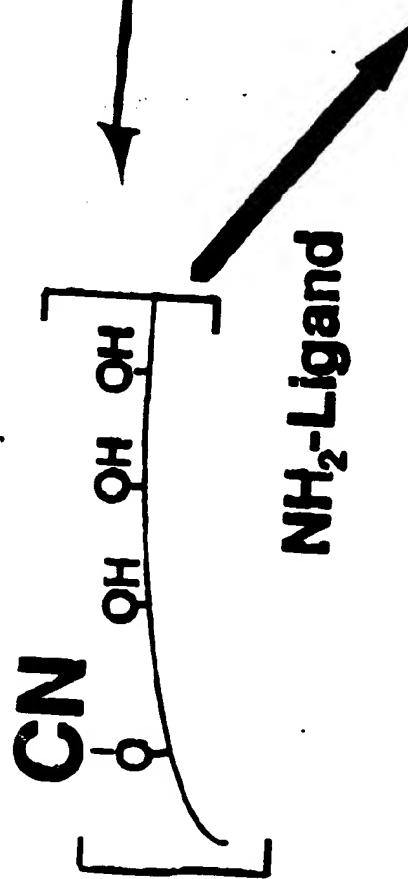


CARBOHYDRATE CONJUGATION

S₂4 / 144.1



(POLYSACCHARIDE)



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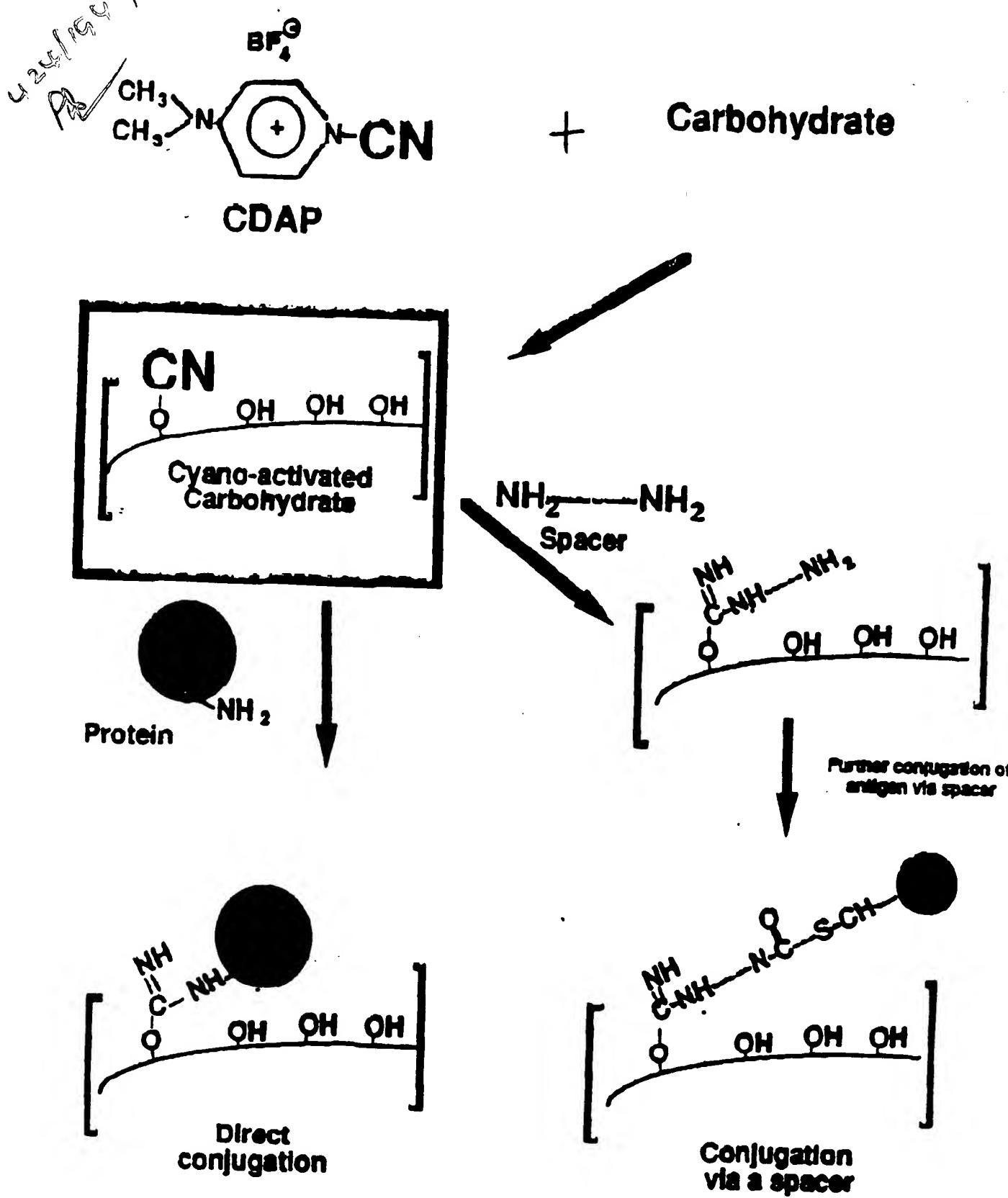
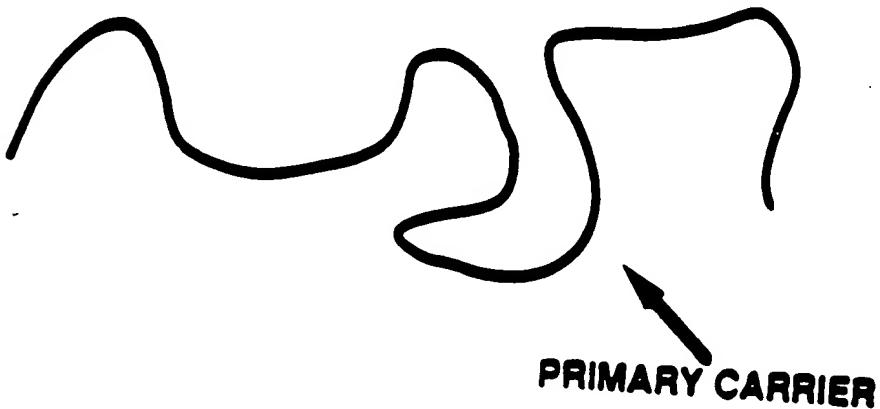


Figure 2

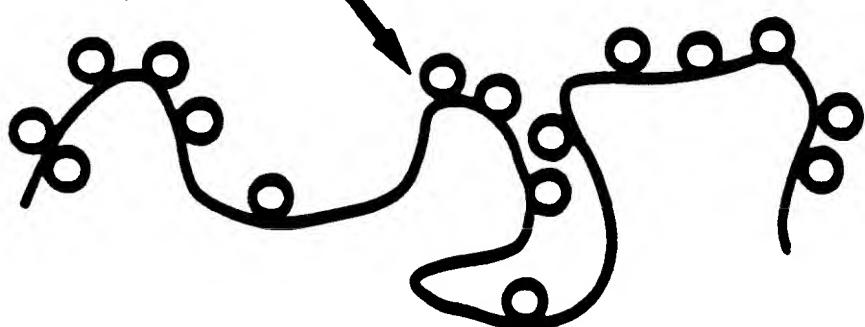
MODEL OF DUAL CARRIER VACCINE

II 456694

4/24/1941
PA



SECONDARY CARRIER CONJUGATED
TO PRIMARY CARRIER



HAPTED SECONDARY CARRIER
CONJUGATED TO PRIMARY CARRIER

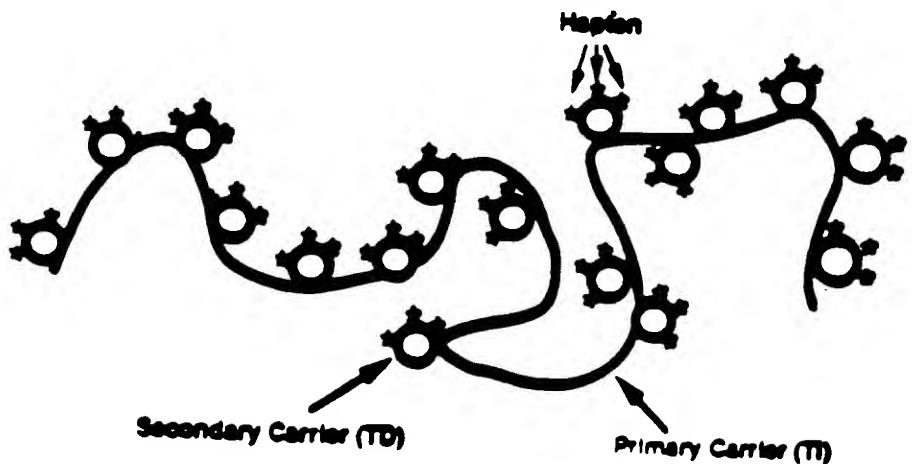


Figure 3

OB 456694

$\times 10^{-4} / (94.1)$
PA

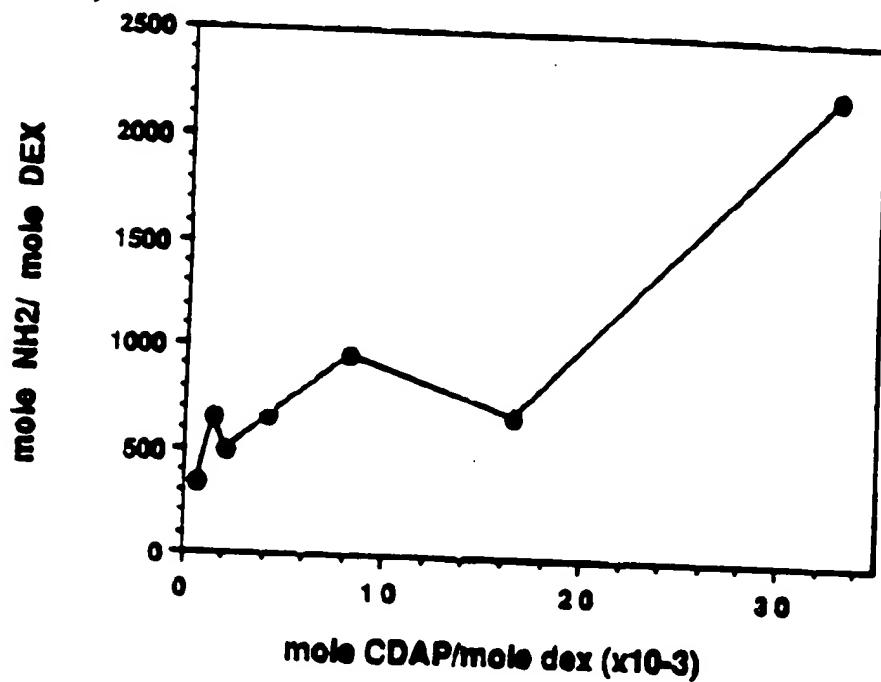


Figure 4

11 456694

42^{nd} (AY-1)
PC

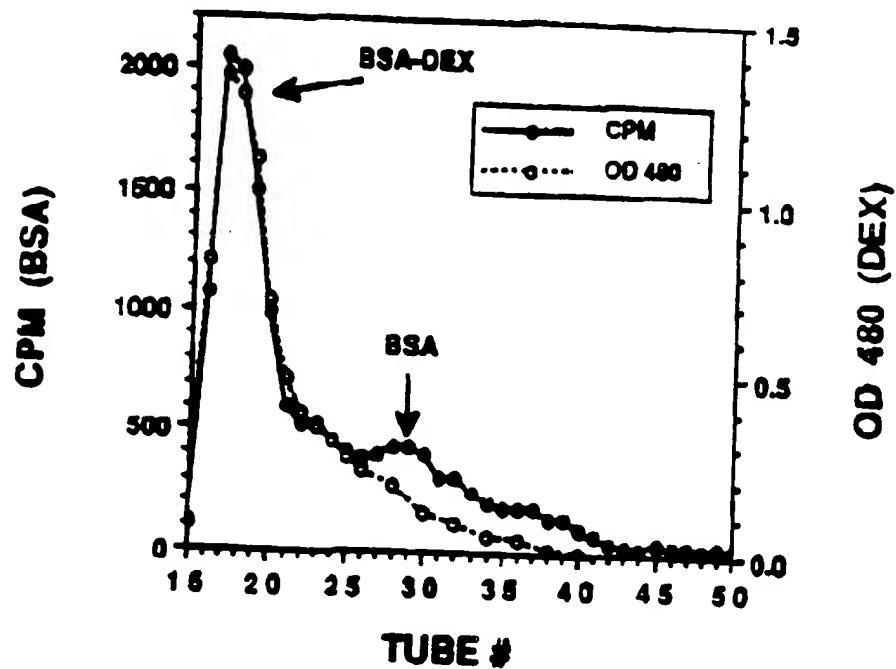


Fig. 5

08 456694

4241(94.1)
PH

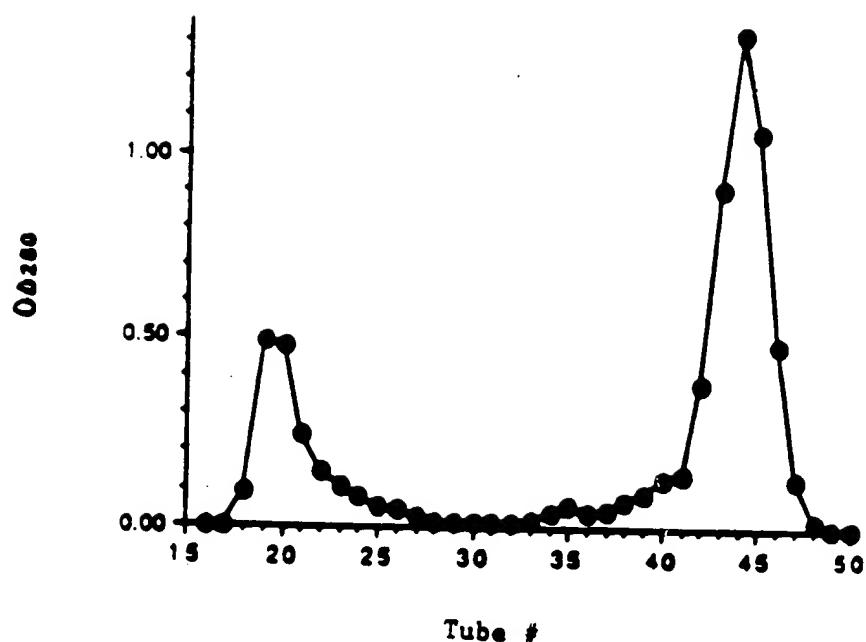
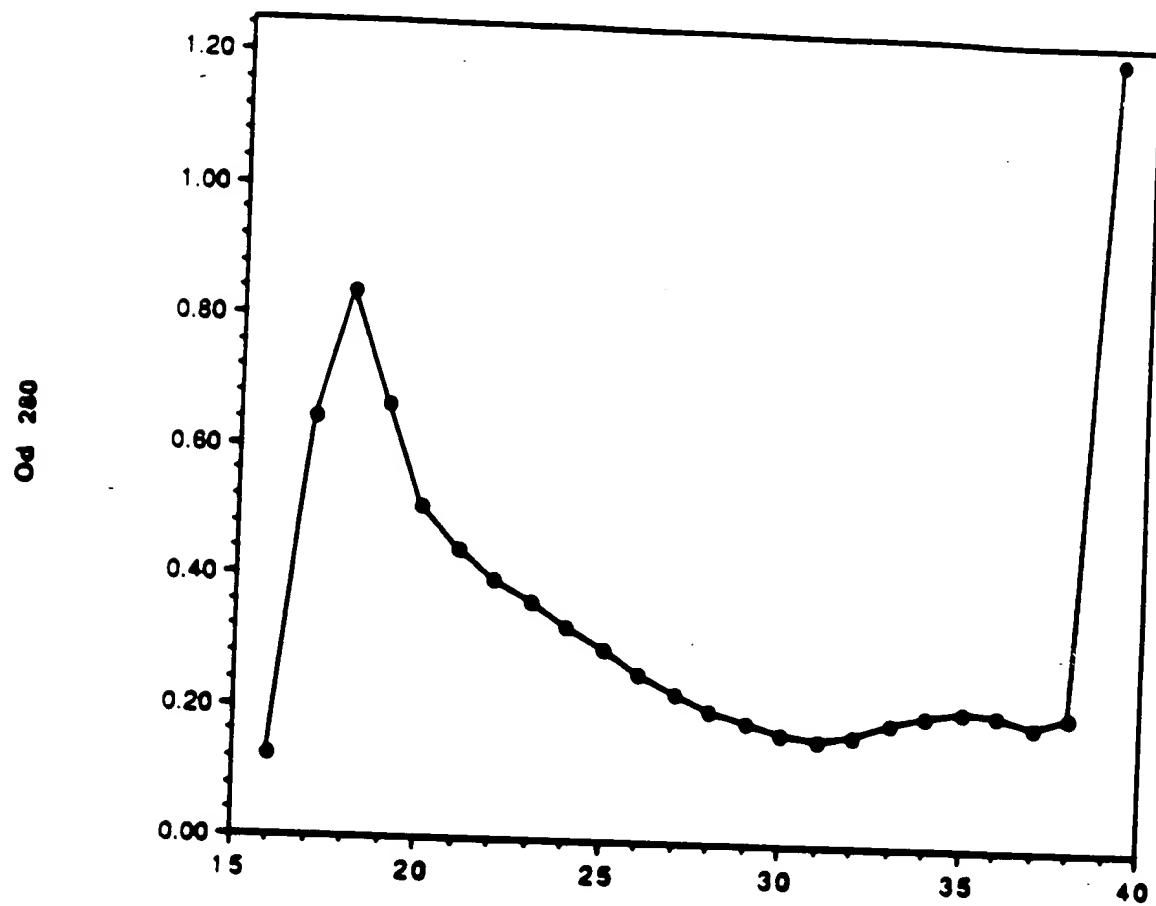


Figure 6

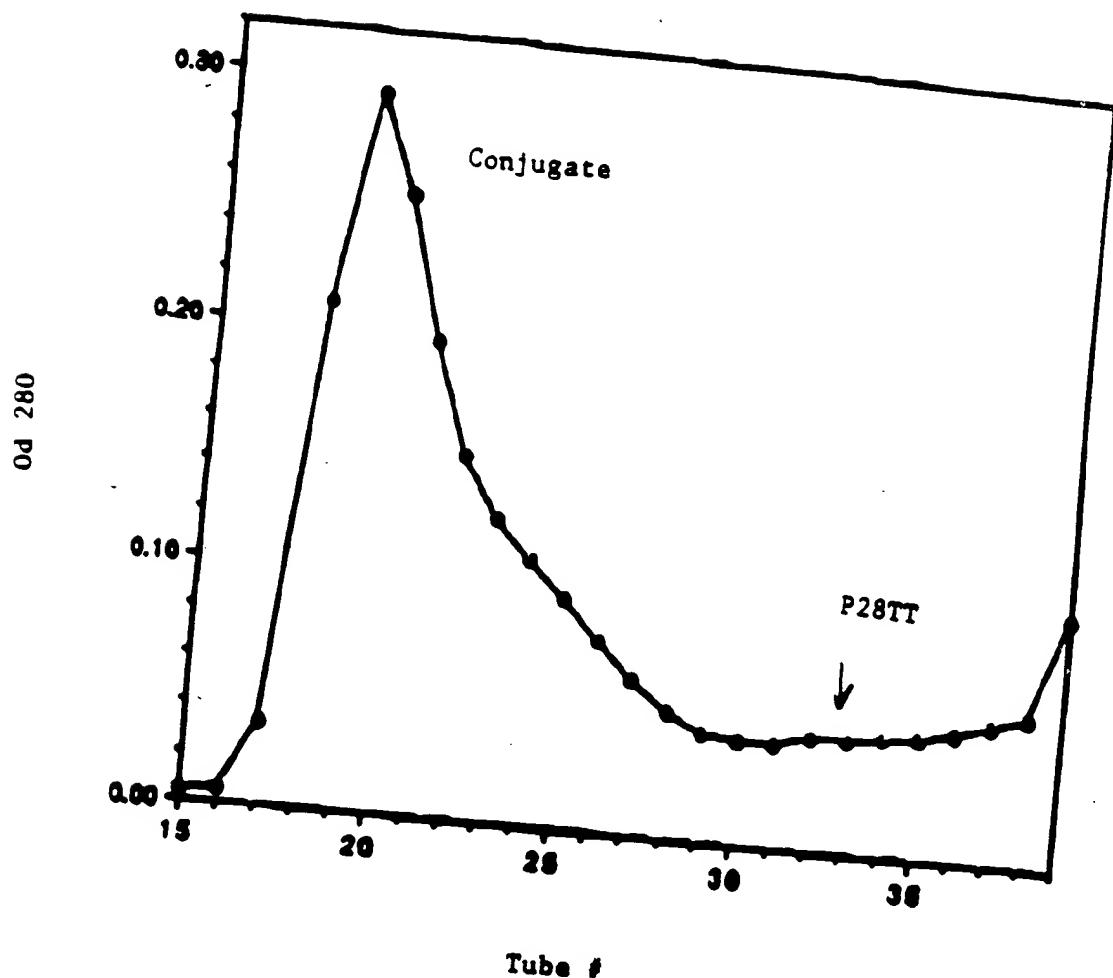
$\times 24/(\text{act.})$
Pp



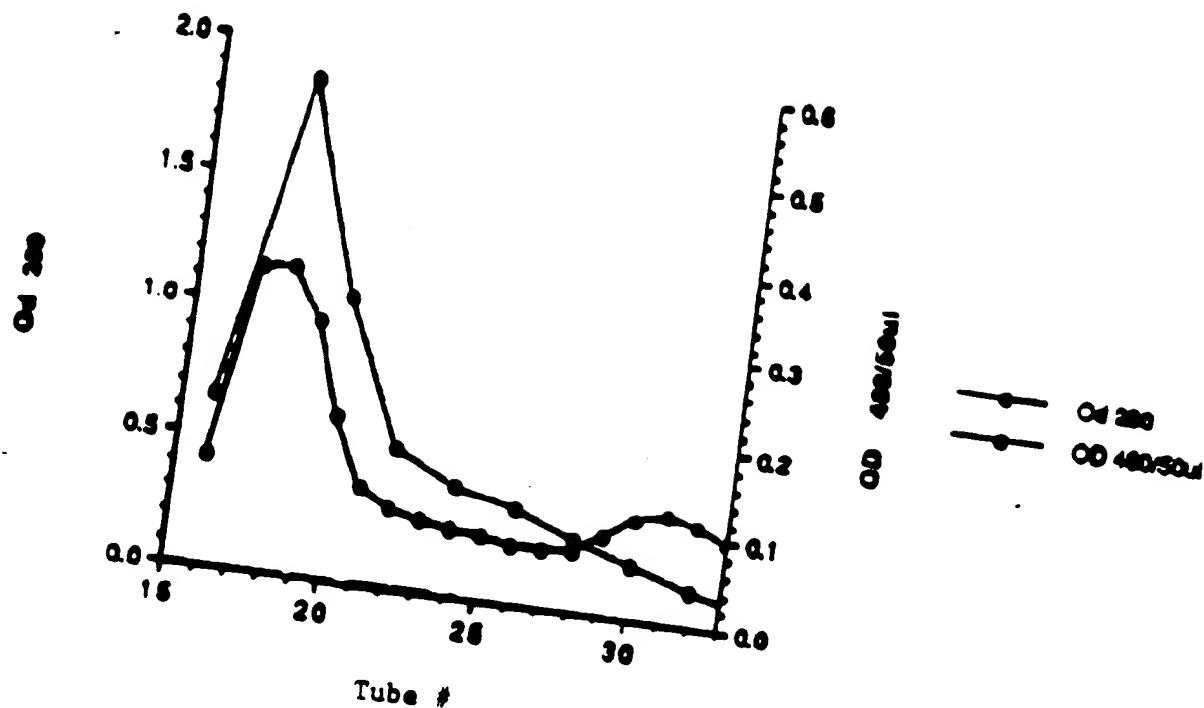
Tube #

OB 456694

42 x 1 (94.1)
P28



4241(94.1)
PP



W 456694

4241ca4-1
Pb

Derivatization of dextran with hexane
diamine with CDAP

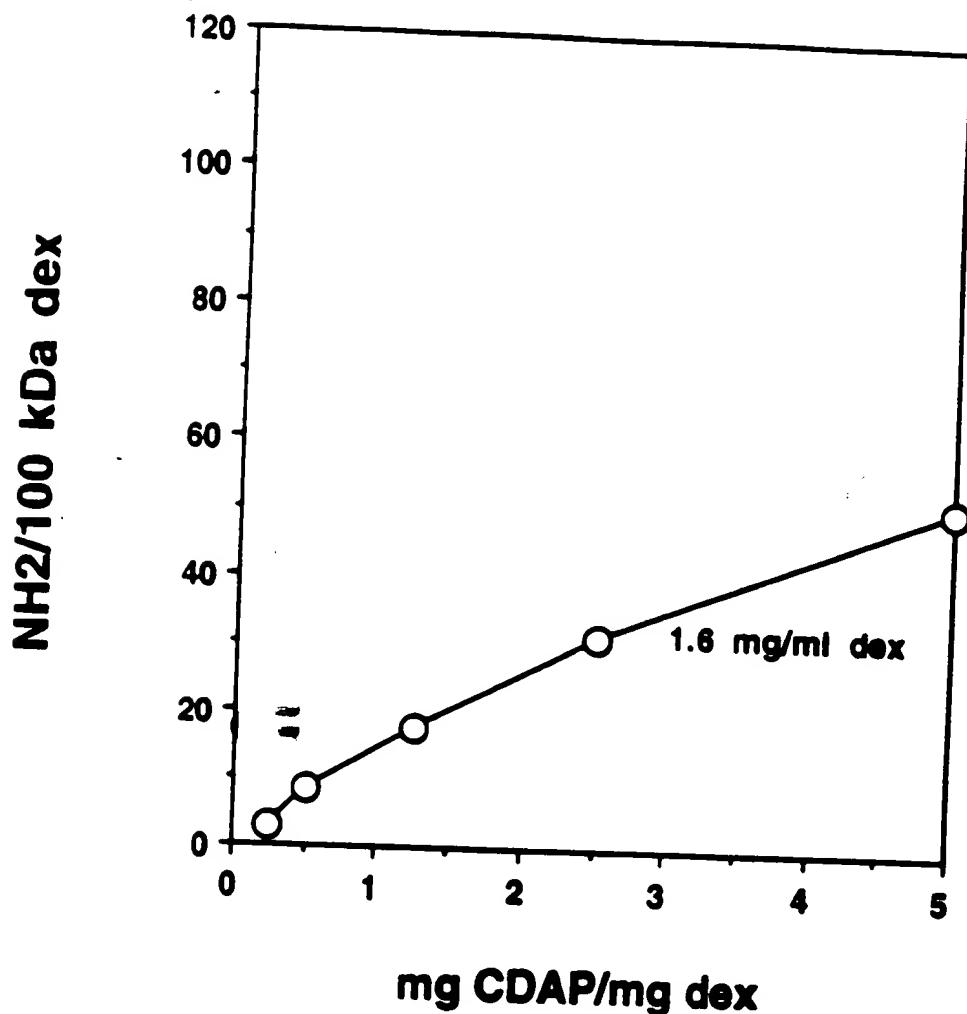


Figure 10

11 456694

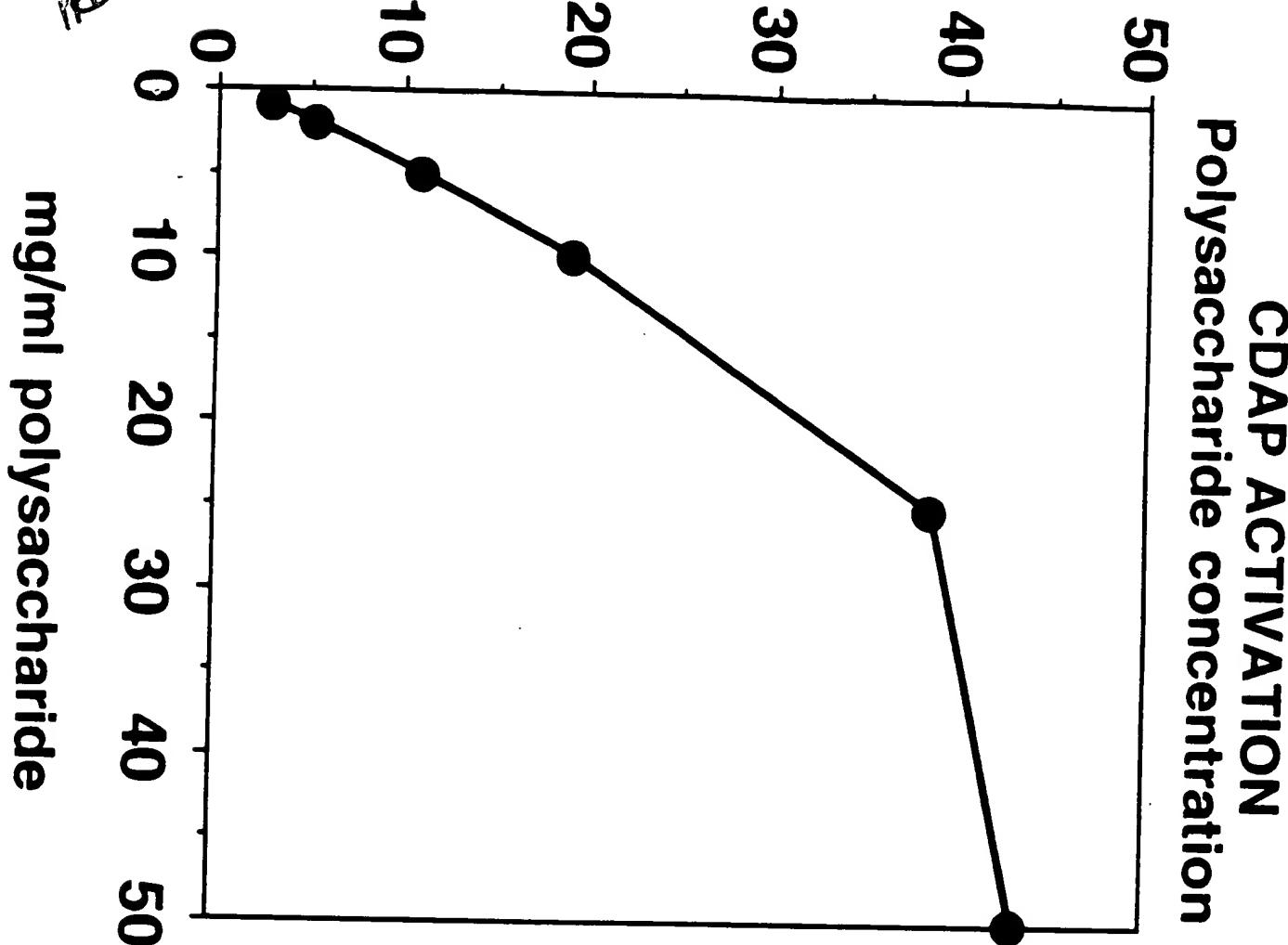


Figure 11

II 456894

$\frac{f_{24}}{f_{24} - 1}$
P₂₄

CDAP ACTIVATION
CDAP:Ps RATIO

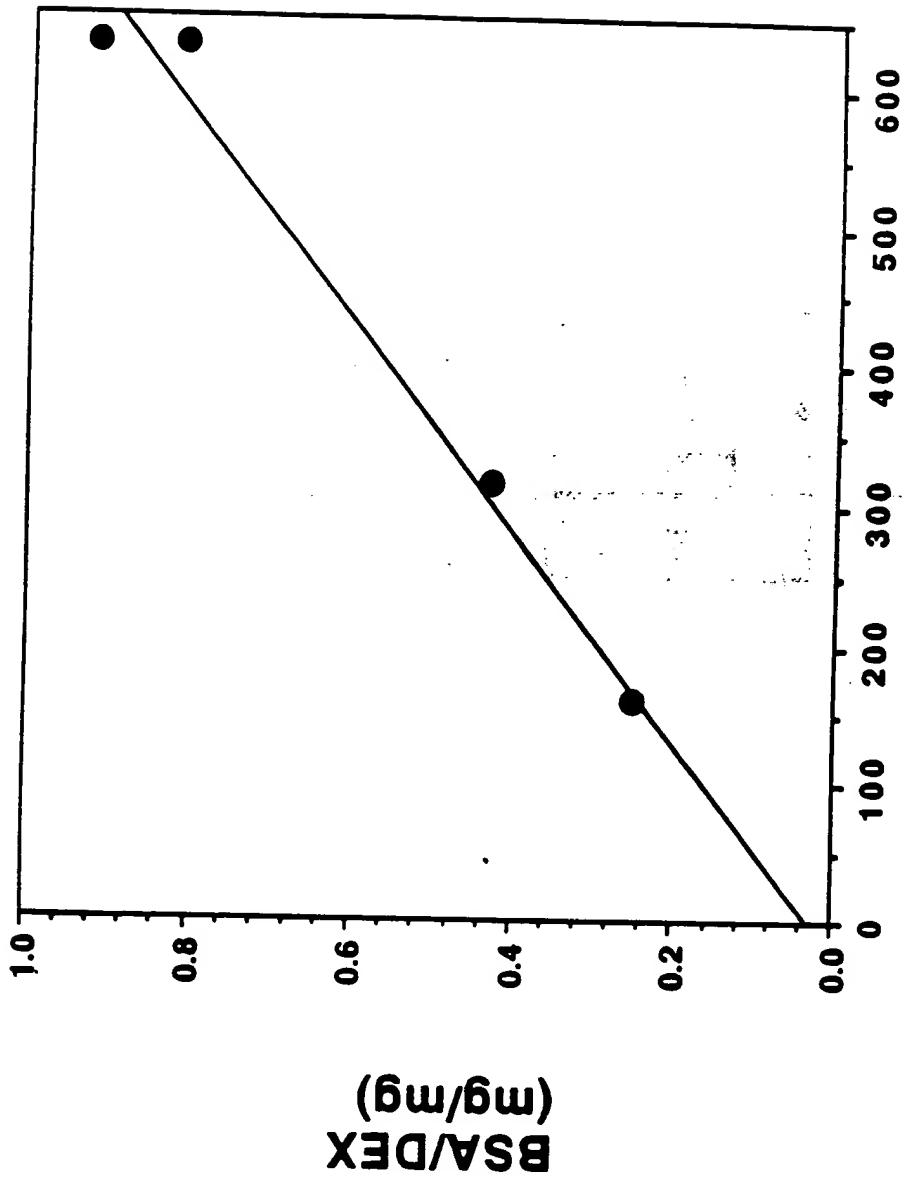


Figure 12

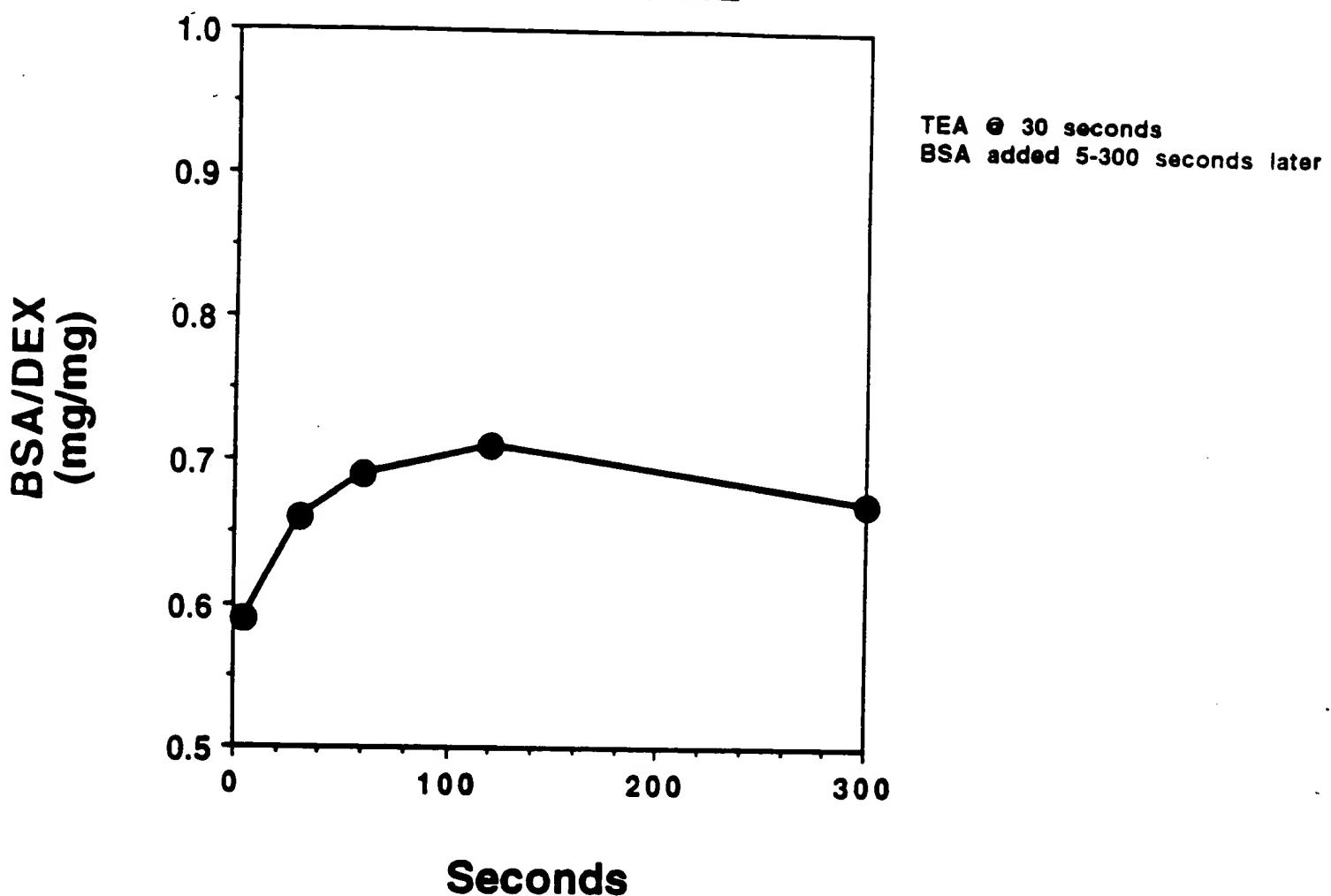
x24/1941
PAOPTIMUM CDAP
ACTIVATION TIME

Figure 13

18 456694

4/24/1994
24

Stability of CDAP in water

This experiment indicates that CDAP is stable in water. The reaction commences with the addition of the polysaccharide and the increase in pH.

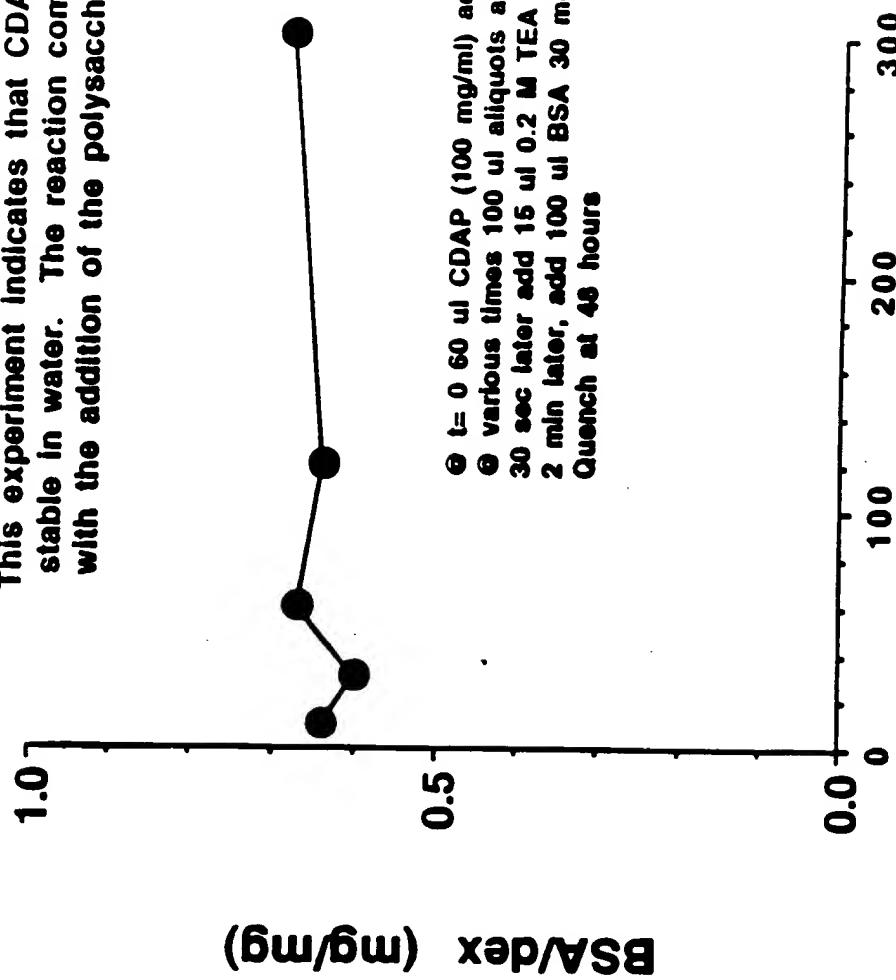


Figure 14

12/21/94

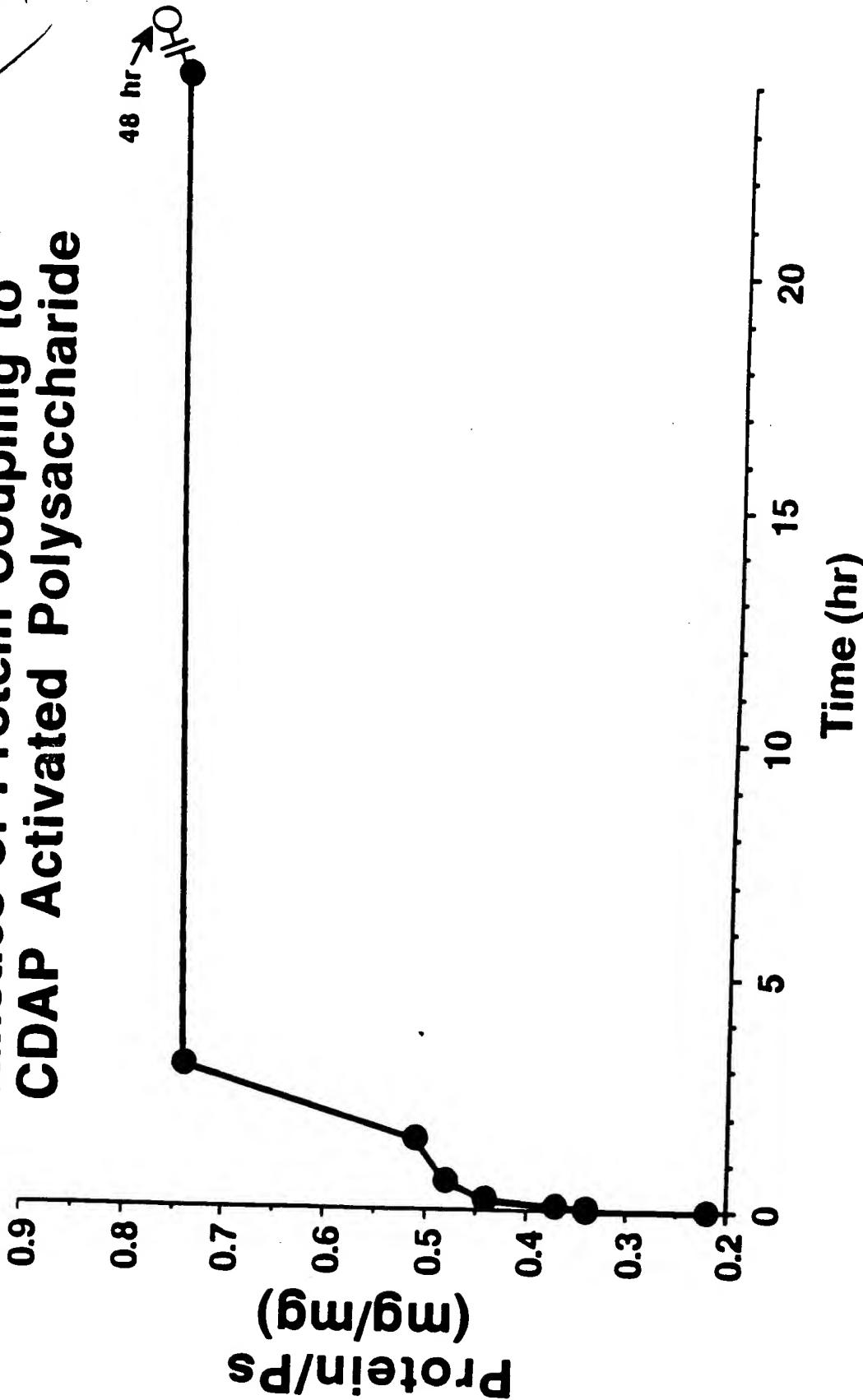
Kinetics of Protein Coupling to
CDAP Activated Polysaccharide

Figure 15

II 456694

4/24/1984
PP

Effect of pH on CDAP activation and
direct conjugation BSA/dex.
315 CDAP/100K dex; 2 mg BSA/mg dex
BSA @ 9 mg/ml

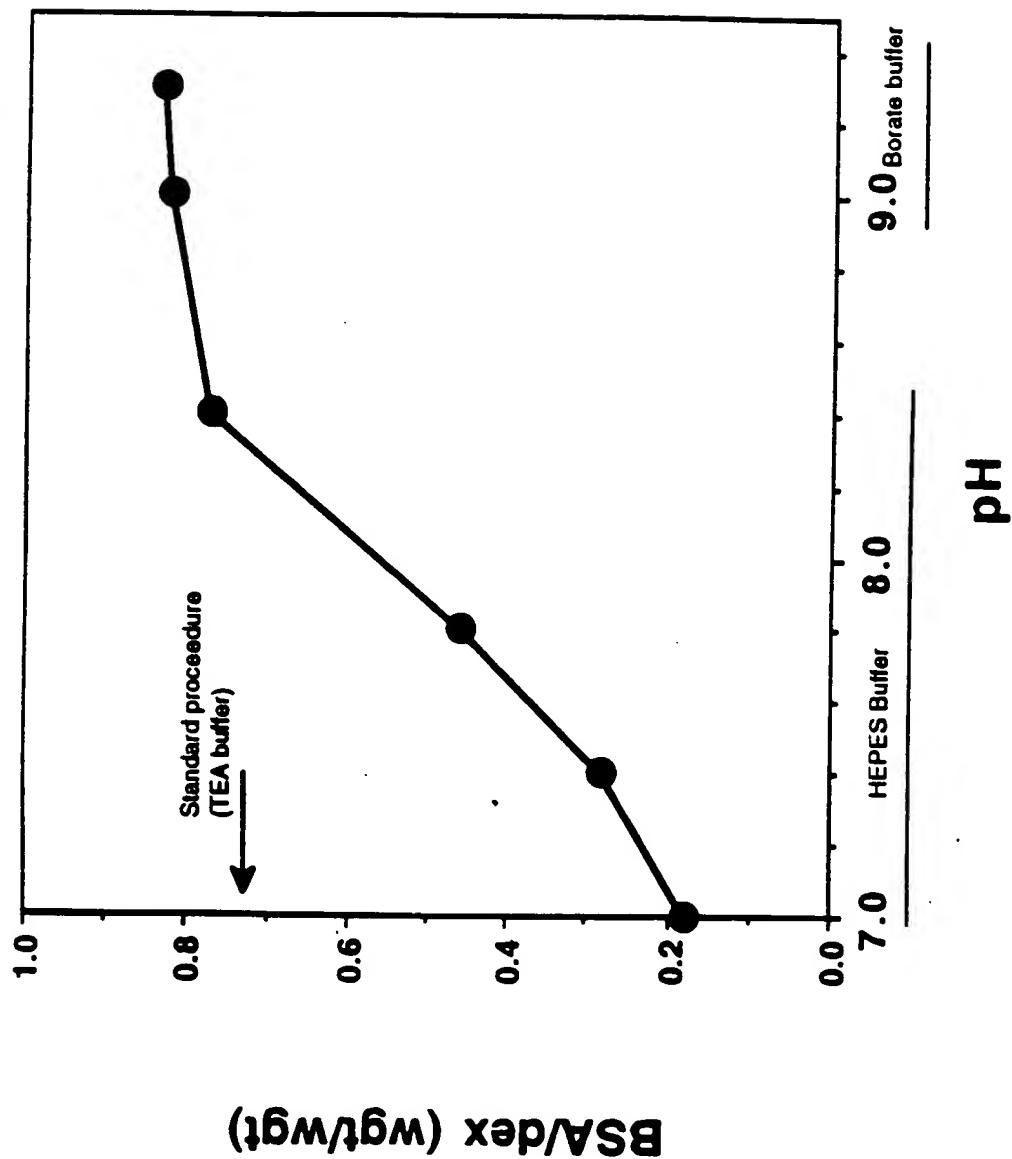


Figure 16

H 456894

4/24/94
PA

pH of protein conjugation

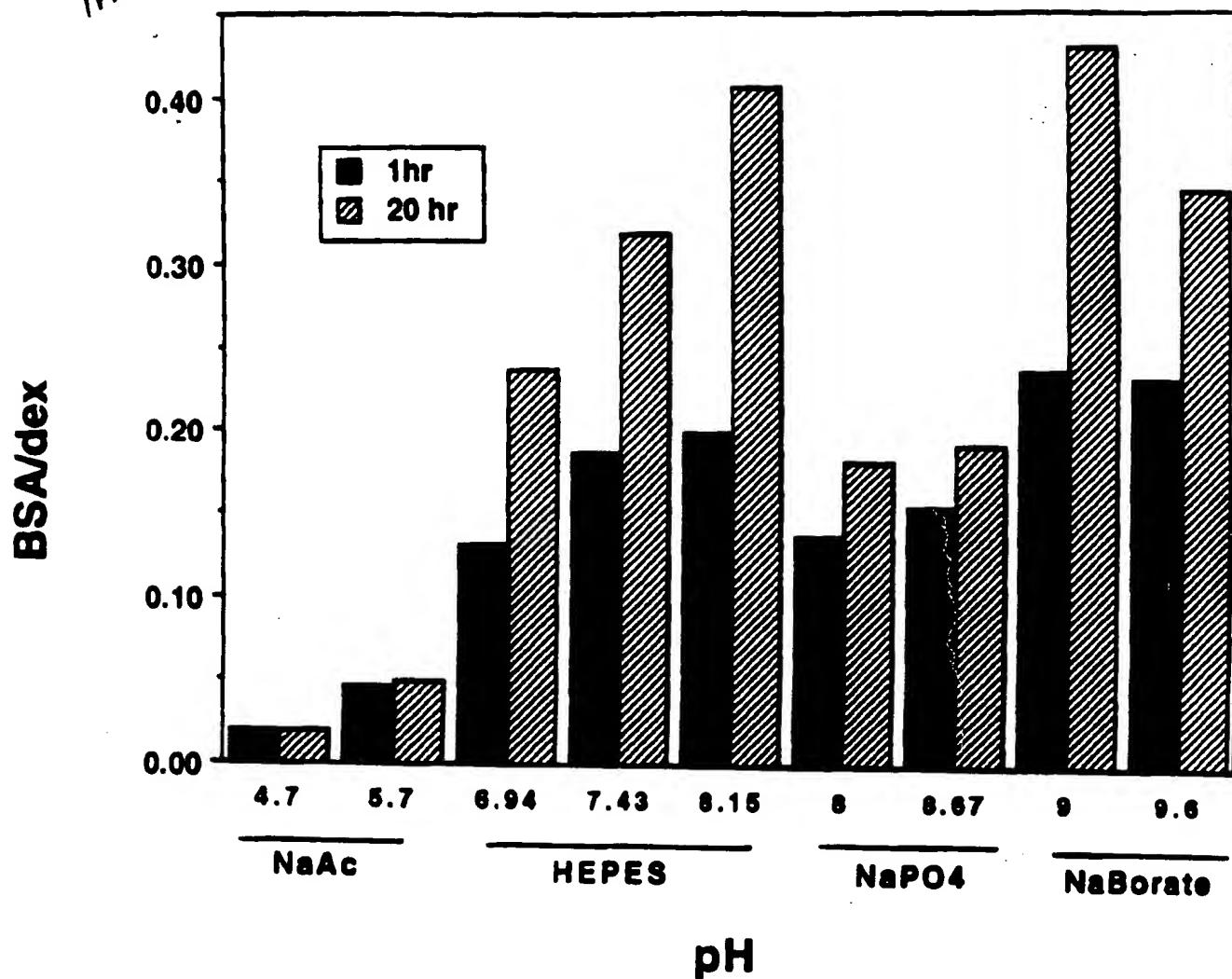


Figure 17